

1929e

cf. *Colletes* B. *Flavipes* in
affiliated with *amici**Olbacis*

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W. L. Brown
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A NEW SPECIES OF CAMPONOTUS BELONGING TO
THE SUBGENUS ORTHONOTOMYRMEX, ASHM.
(HYMENOPTERA).

BY

C. MENOZZI.

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*A new Species of Camponotus belonging to the Subgenus
Orthonotomyrmex, Ashm. (Hymenoptera). By C. MENOZZI.*

IN a small collection of ants submitted to me by the British Museum I have found a characteristic new species of *Camponotus*, which is described below.

Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) chalaconotus, sp. n.

Worker major.—Head and antennæ black, thorax and scale dark ferruginous in colour, gaster brown, except

anterior part of basal segment and a narrow band on the border of the other segments, which are of the same colour as coxæ; trochanters and femora yellow-testaceous, tibiæ and

Fig. 1.

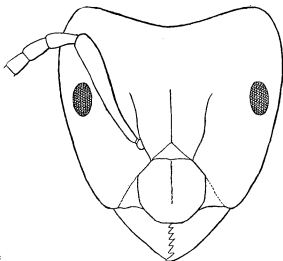
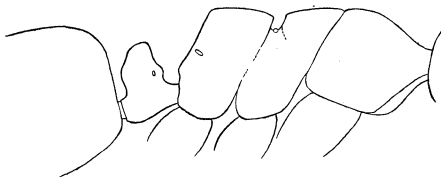


Fig. 2.



Camponotus (Orthonotomyrmex) chalaconotus, sp. n.

Fig. 1.—Front of head.

Fig. 2.—Side view of body.

tarsi more or less brown. Opaque; integument of head, thorax, and scale densely and lightly punctured, gaster finely transversely striate, scapes and legs almost entirely smooth

and not very shining. Pubescence scanty, very fine, and adhering to the integument. Erect hairs, very numerous on the abdomen and thorax, especially on the latter, of a tawny colour and rather large; on the head they are limited by the occipital border and vertex; some others are present on the front, and the sides and anterior border of the clypeus; hairs arise from punctures somewhat larger than those which constitute the fundamental sculpture of the integument. The legs, especially the tibiæ and tarsi, bear erect hairs, shorter and considerably sparser than those of the body.

Head slightly longer than broad, its anterior portion somewhat narrow, with strongly rounded sides and broadly excised posterior border.

Mandibles smooth and shining, sparsely marked with large and small punctures; apical borders with six teeth.

Clypeus as long as broad, with anterior lobe rounded, projecting beyond anterior border of cheeks, and subcarinate longitudinally in middle.

Frontal area large and very distinct, united posteriorly to a frontal groove as long as frontal carinæ; latter rather distant from base and divergent behind. Antennæ stout and short; the scapes when bent back are about one-fifth of their length distant from the posterior corners of the head; joint 2 of funiculus evidently longer than the third; this and the following joints, except the last, a little longer than broad. Eyes situated distinctly behind middle of sides of head.

Thorax robust; pronotum broader than long, sides strongly rounded anteriorly, back longitudinally concave in middle, with two large round humeral gibbosities. Mesonotum separated from pronotum by a very well-marked suture, and above shaped like a trapezium, rounded posteriorly at the sides. Between this segment and the epinotum there is a large and deep interval, the surface of which is formed by the dorsal lamina of the mesonotum, on the sides of which are the respective spiracles. Epinotum with basal transverse face much longer behind than in front, the anterior border rounded and the posterior obliquely truncate, depressed in the middle, and with two distinct tubercular protuberances on each side; when seen in profile these stand out from the declivity of the epinotum at an obtuse angle.

Scale of petiole very thick, node-like in shape, and higher than long, its dorsal surface broader than long; in profile the superior border is obliquely truncate from front to rear, the anterior surface less high than the posterior, and strongly

convex at base; posterior surface less apparently convex, but more so in the middle.

Legs rather short; second and third pairs with large truncate spurs and distinctly pectinate in shape.

Length 9.7 mm.

One specimen only, without any precise indication of locality, but most probably from India (or Burma), since it came from the collection of the late Col. C. T. Bingham.

Type in the collection of the British Museum.

Owing to the remarkable conformation of its thorax and scale, this new *Camponotus* is readily distinguishable from its congeners hitherto described. Its subgeneric position is somewhat dubious. I have assigned it provisionally to the subgenus *Orthonotomyrmex* on account of the shape of the epinotum, in which it somewhat resembles the species included therein, for instance *C. wasmanni*, Emery; but, before this can be definitely decided, considerably more material is needed.

Chiavari, April 1929.